

FIG. 1

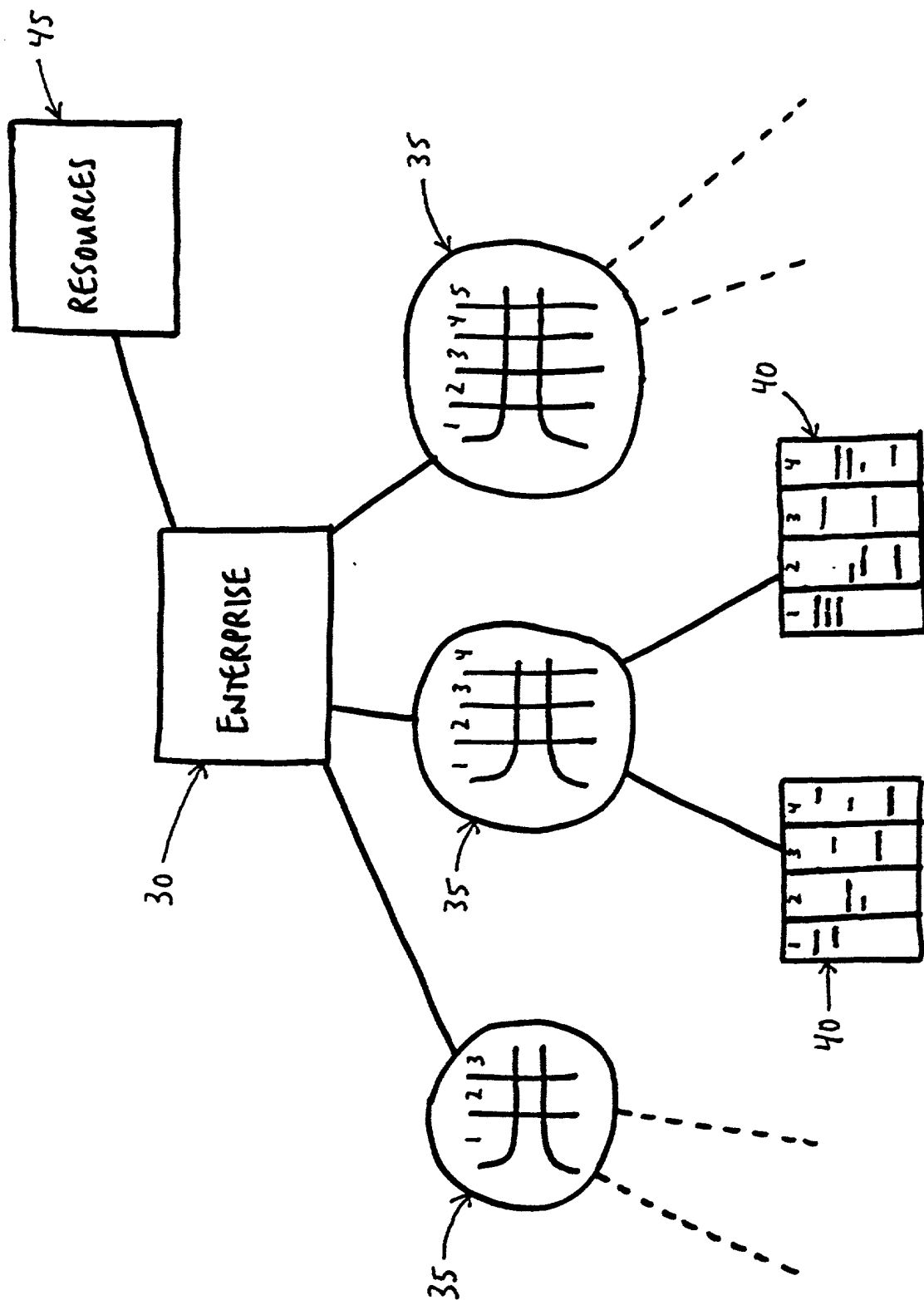


FIG. 2

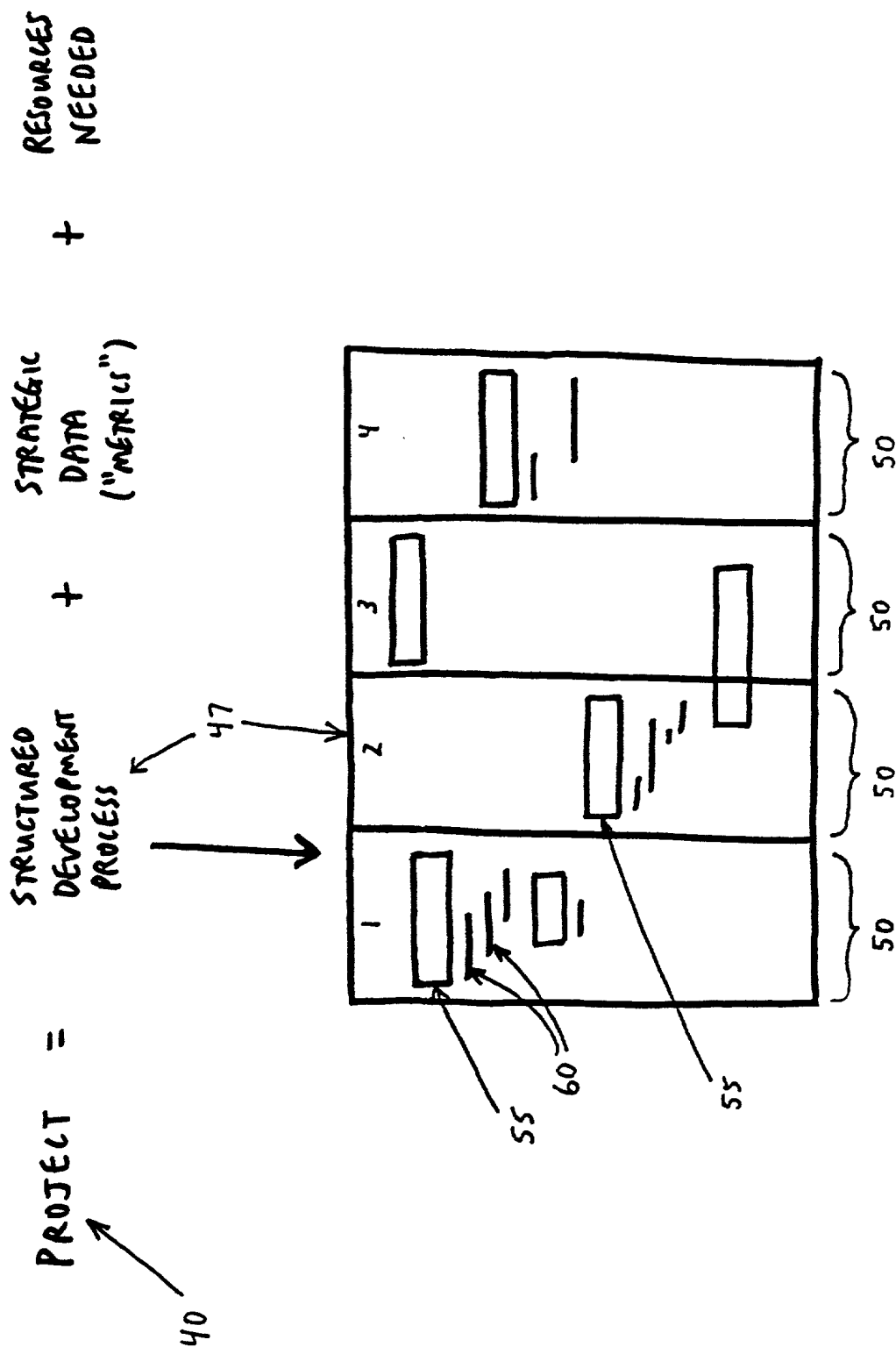


FIG. 3

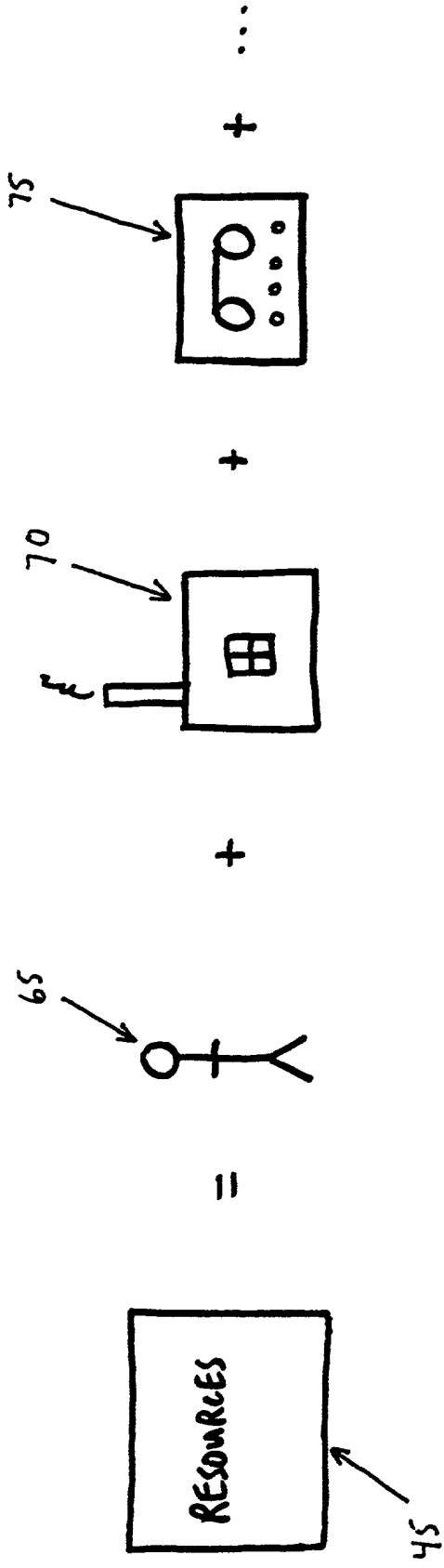


FIG. 4

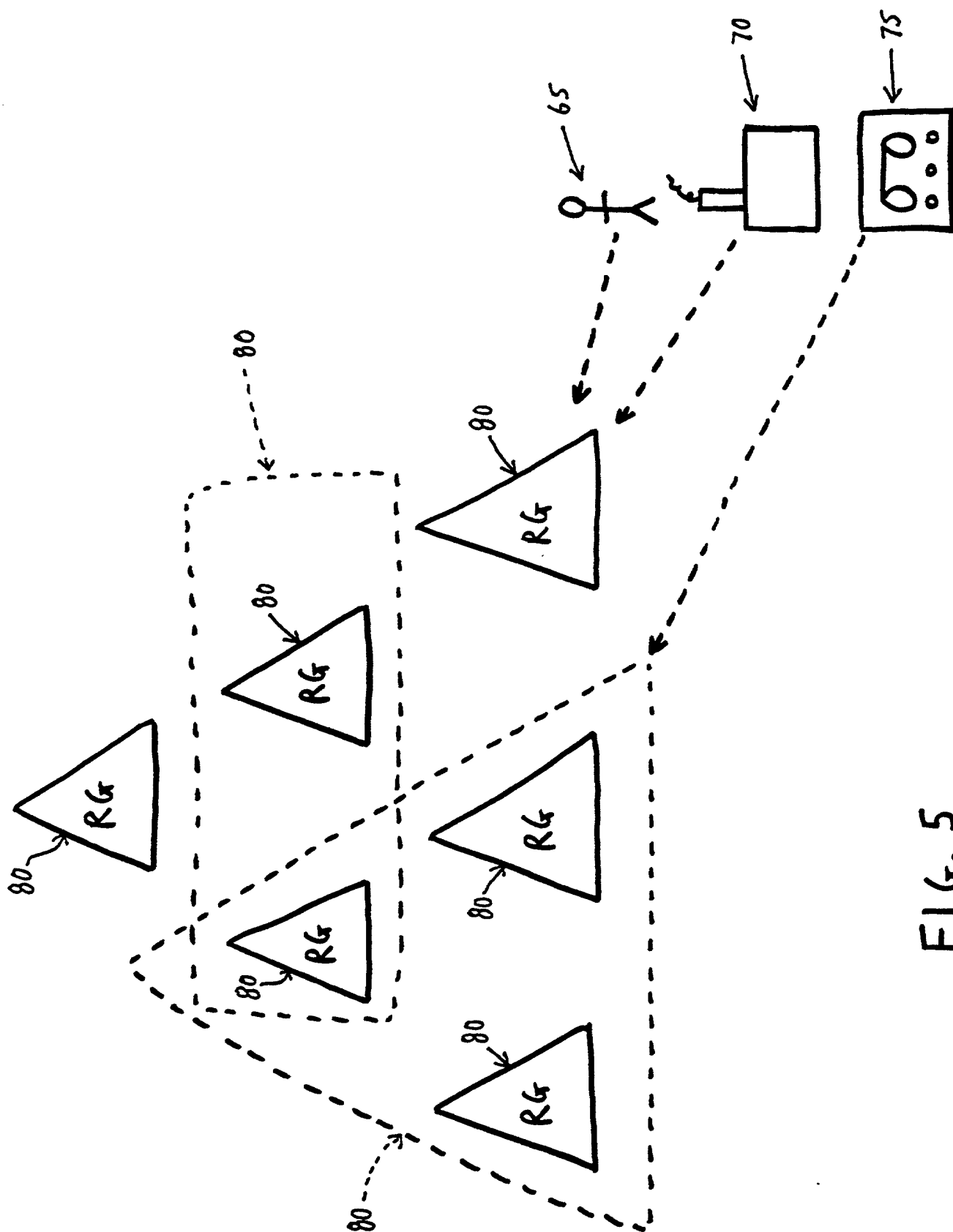


FIG. 5

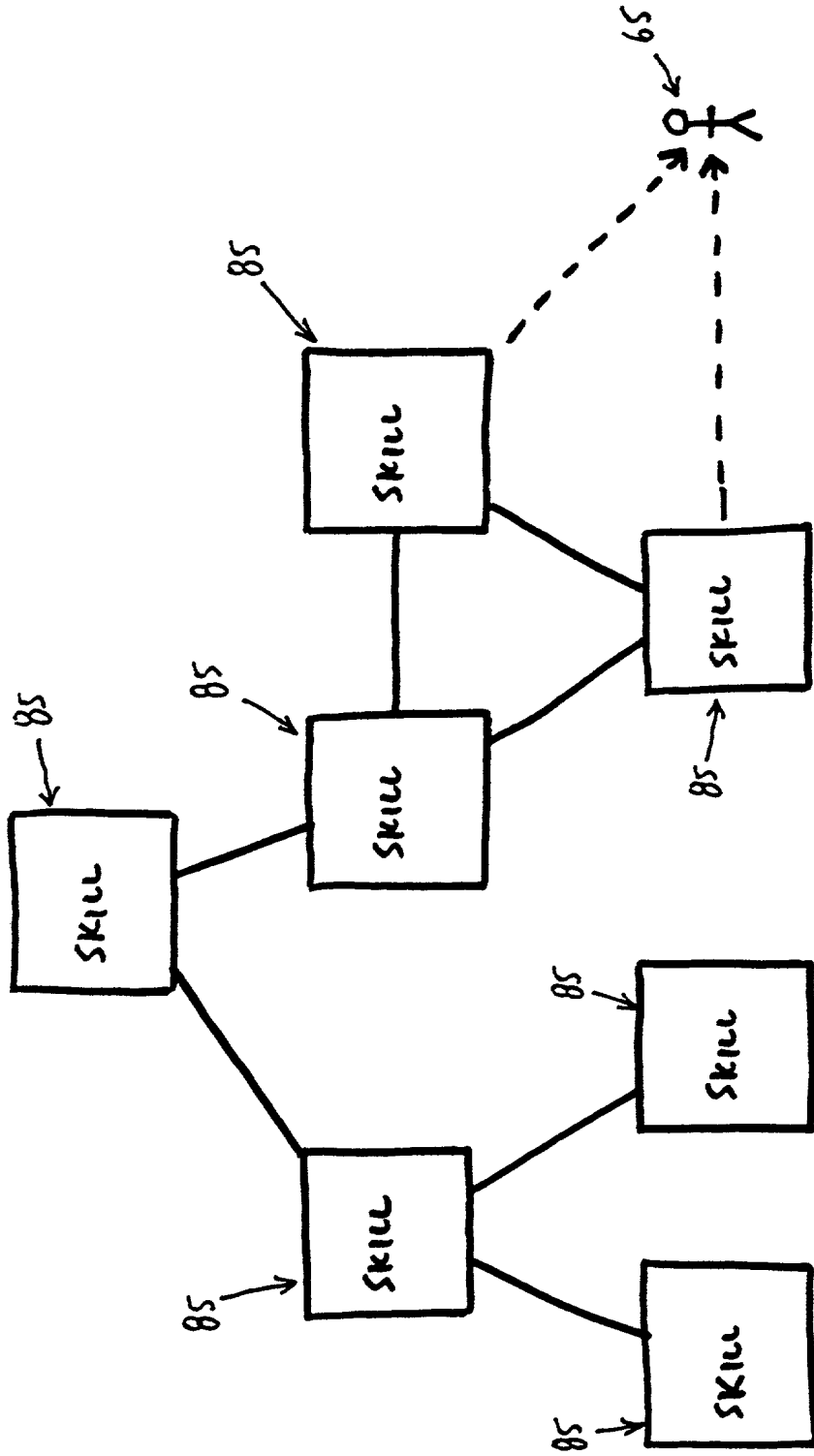


FIG. 6

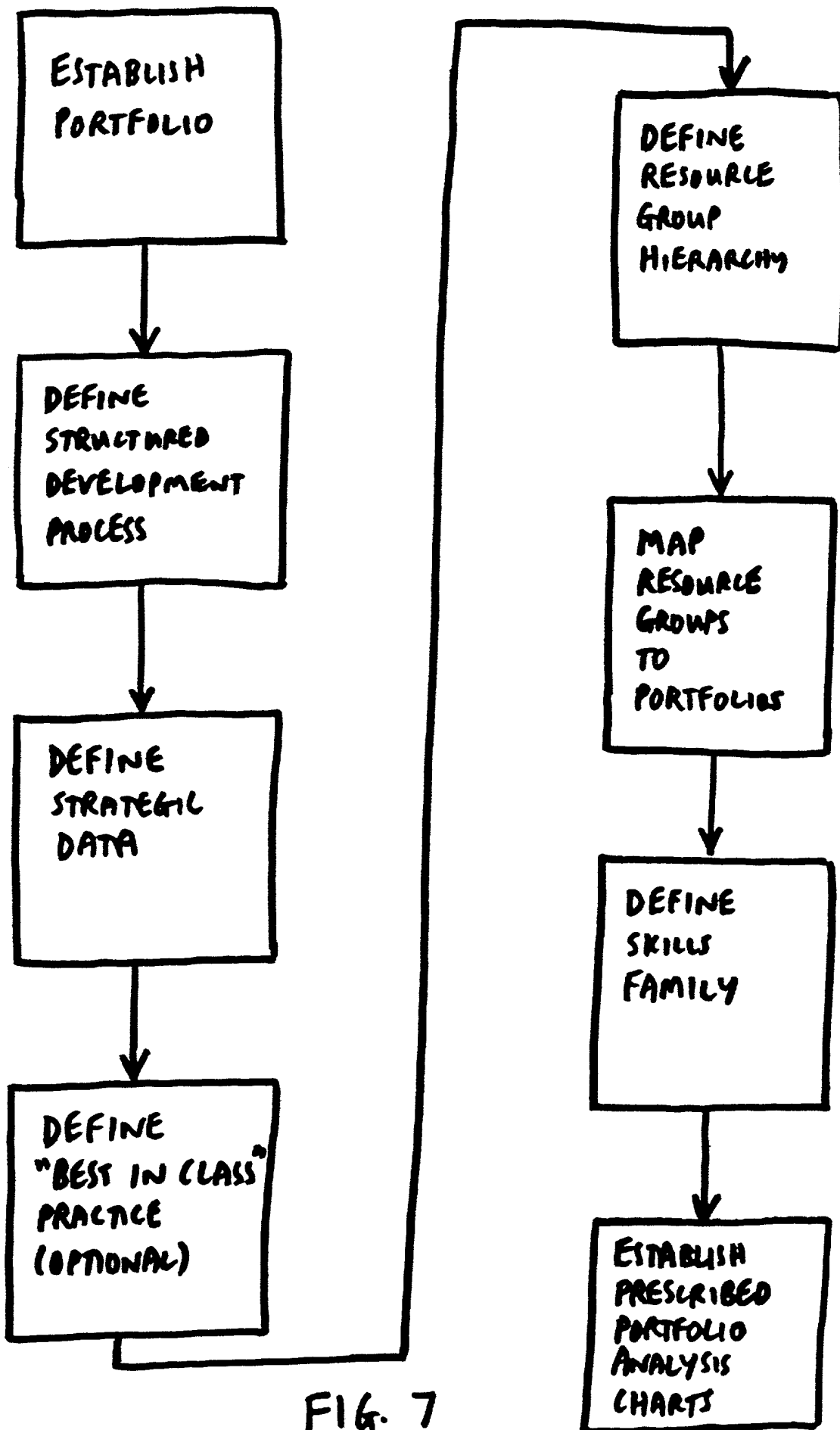
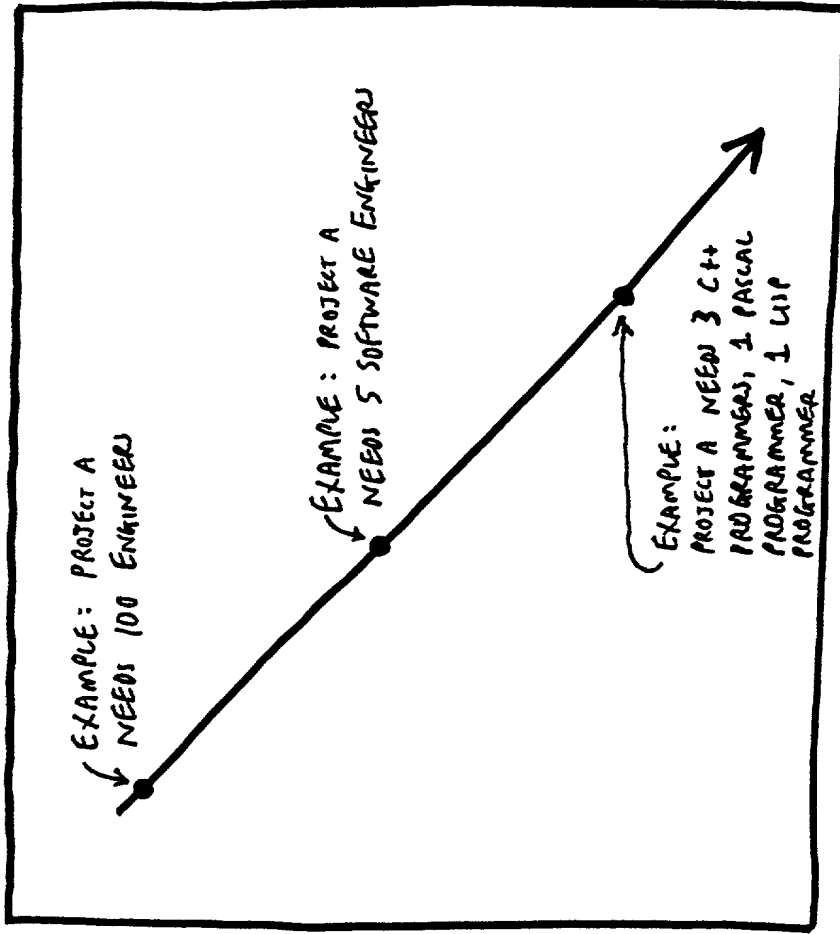


FIG. 7

LONG TERM
PLANNING

→

SHORT TERM
PLANNING



STRATEGIC
OUTLOOK

→

TACTICAL
OUTLOOK

FIG. 8

[illegible]

1. FIRST TO RESPOND
2. LEVEL OF UNUSED CAPACITY
3. ...

FIG. 9A

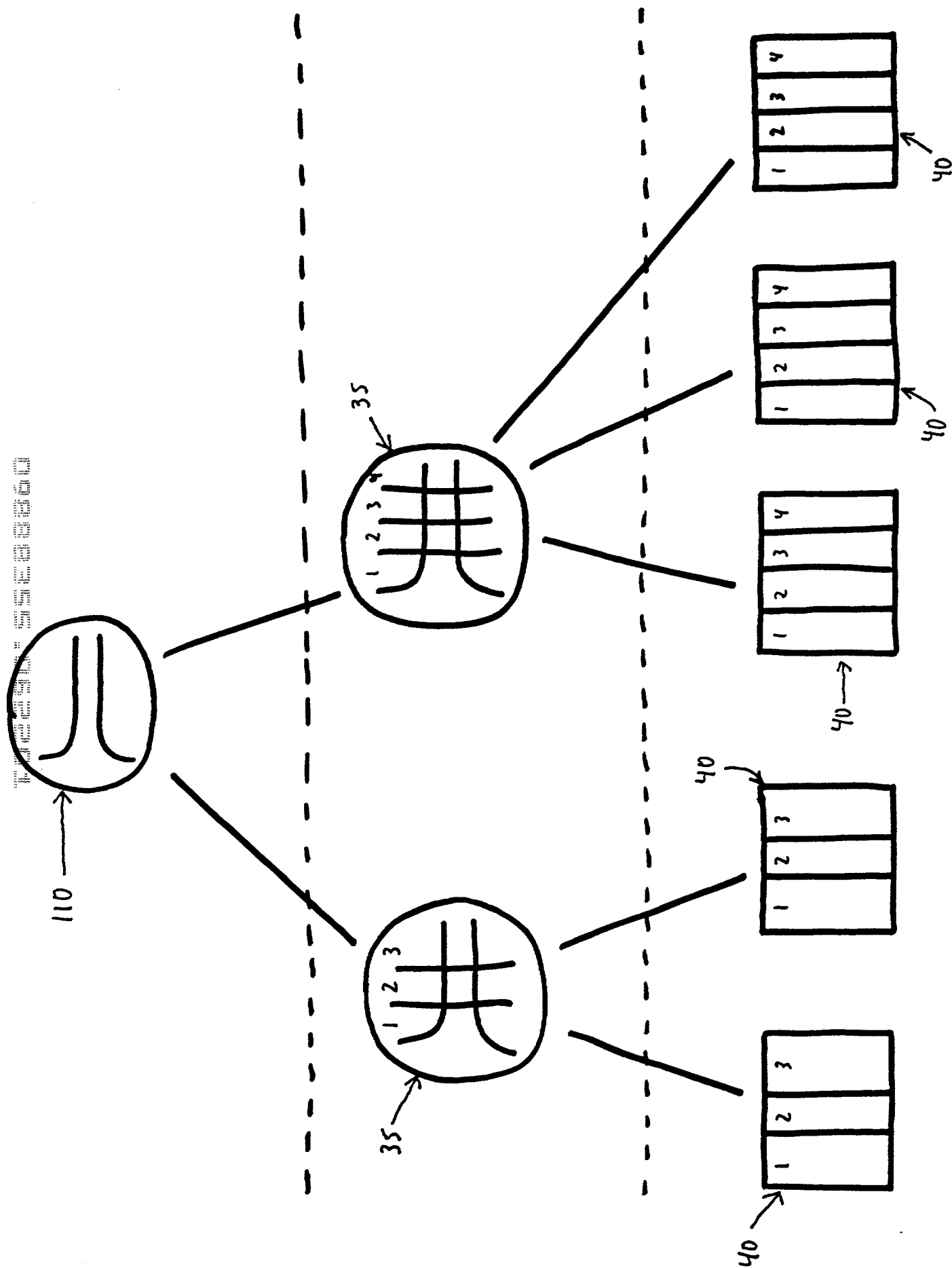


FIG. 10

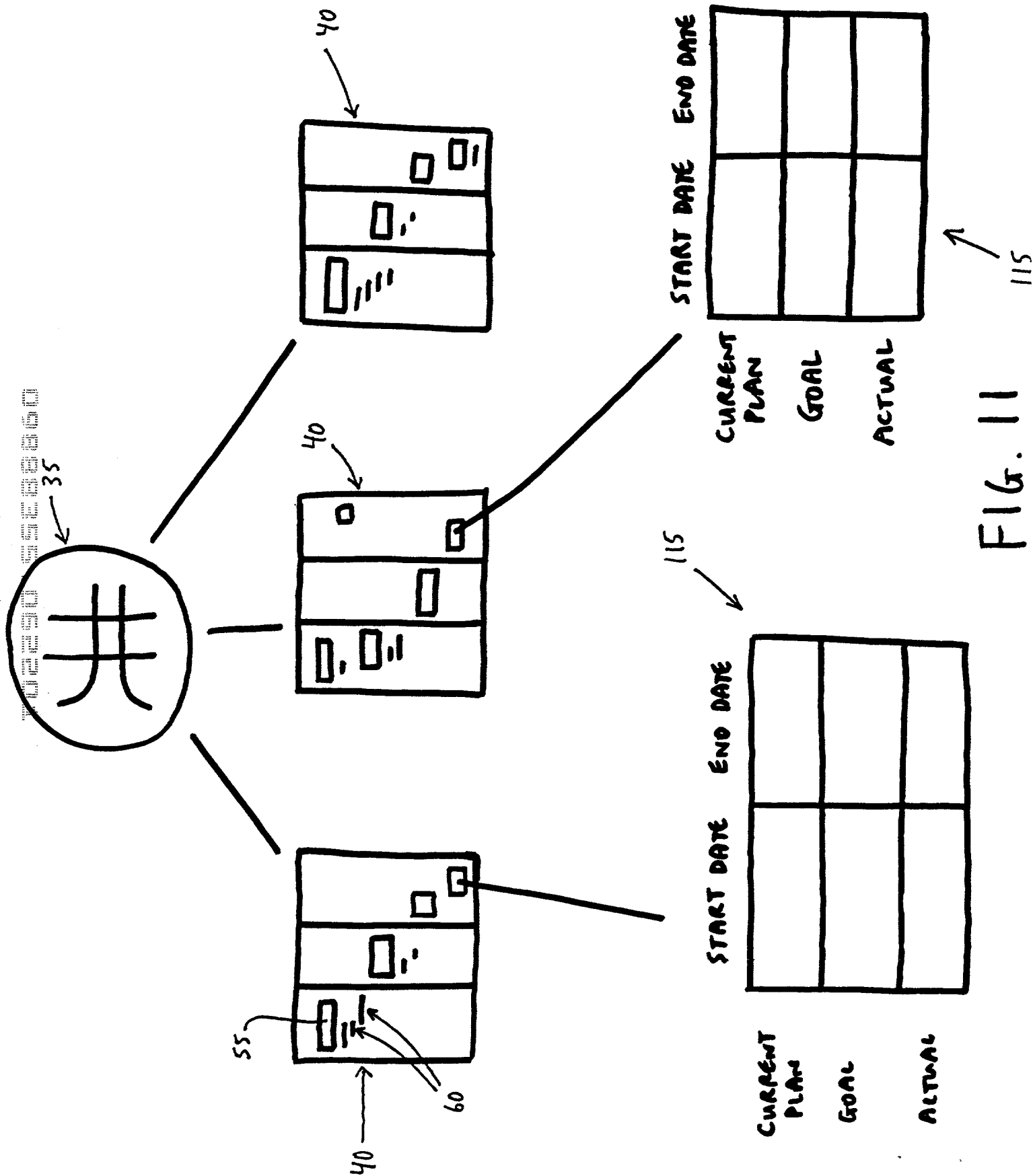


FIG. 11

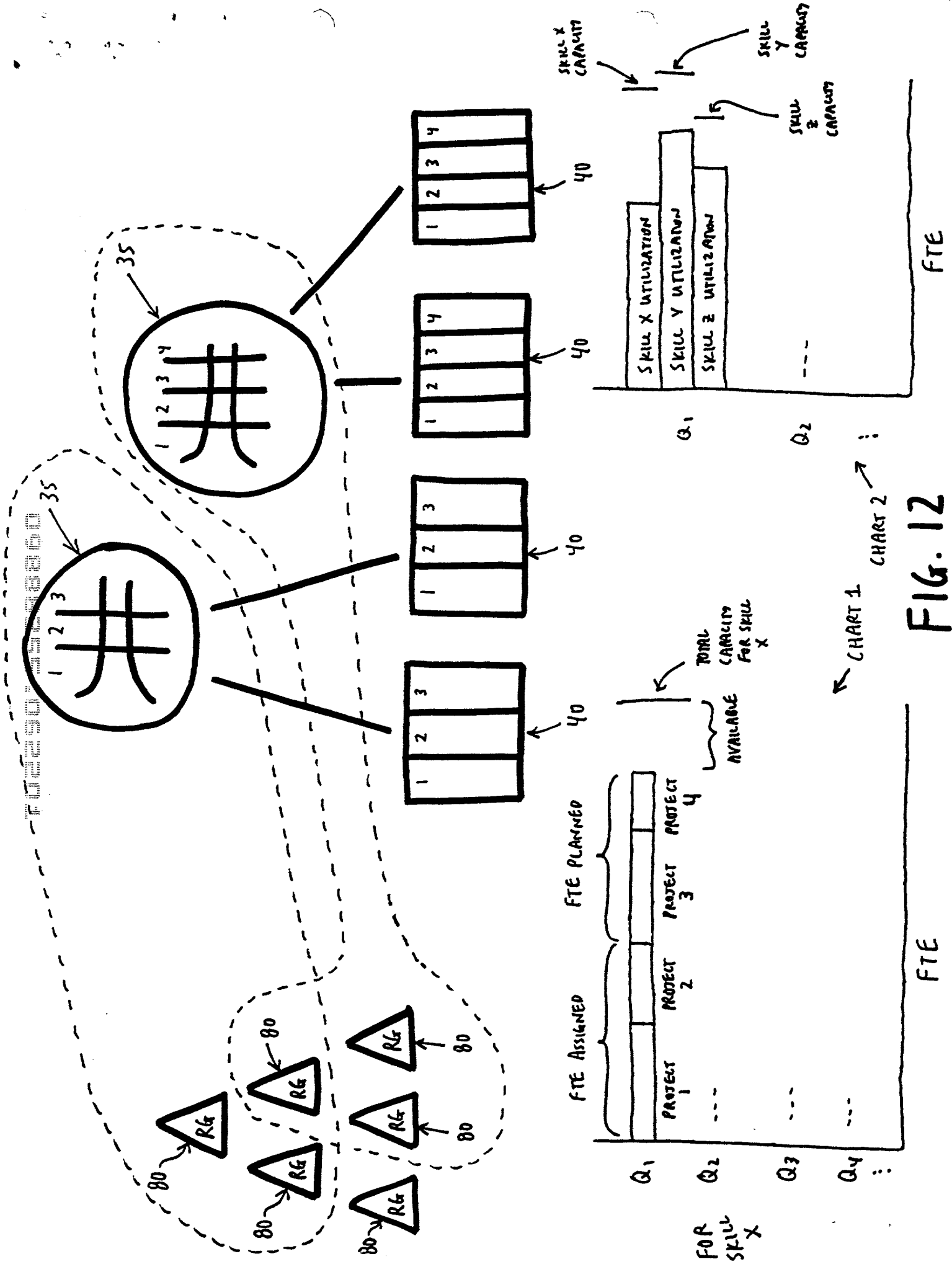


FIG. 12

IDresources™ Capacity Calculations, General Principles

- In general, Total Capacity over a time period [$C_T(t)$] is calculated as the sum of the parts contributing capacity to the whole over the time period
- In general, Used Capacity over a time period [$C_U(t)$] is calculated as the sum of the assignments (both to named resources and unspecified resources) consuming capacity from the whole over the time period
- In general, Available Capacity (in #FTE) over a time period [$C_A(t)$] is the Total Capacity minus the Used Capacity [$C_U(t)$]

$$C_A(t) = C_T(t) - C_U(t) \text{ (units are \#FTE)}$$

To express as % available: $(C_A(t) / C_T(t)) * 100$

To express as % used: $(C_U(t) / C_T(t)) * 100$

Important Usage Note: When showing resource needs and an available capacity indicator on the same chart, be certain to add back into the available capacity the amount of any assignment (or portion thereof) in the specified time period that is shown simultaneously as a need

$C_T(t)$ is Total Capacity over the time period t
 $C_U(t)$ is Used Capacity over the time period t
 $C_A(t)$ is Available Capacity over the time period t

FIG. 13